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THE COUNT AND THE COUSIN.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

'Who is that beautiful girl to whom you bowed so familiarly?' said Charles Winstanly to Horace Grenville as they proceeded down the steps of the City Hotel.

'That was Adelaide Walsingham, you cousin and mine, Charles,' said Horace; 'really you must have left your memory among the beauties of Paris, if you cannot recognize your nearest of kin.'

'You forget, Horace, that when I last saw Adelaide she was a lively little hoyden scarce ten years old; the lapse of seven years make a wondrous difference in a lady, whatever it may do with a gentleman.'

'Nay, if you begin to discuss time's changes, Charles, I must confess you cannot congratulate yourself upon having escaped a touch of his finger. Who, in that bronzed complexion and hirsute visage, could discover any traces of the smooth cheeked boy whom I last saw on the deck of a French packet ship, some seven years ago. But tell me, why did you not write that you were coming home?'

'Because I did not know my own mind, Horace; I really was not certain about it until I had been a week at sea. The odd pronunciation of my German valet having caused my name to be placed on the list of passengers as Mr. Stanley, it occured to me that the mistake would enable me to return INCOGNITO, and I thought I would humor the joke, if but to see how many of my old friends would recognize me. I arrived late last evening, and should now be a perfect stranger in my native city, had I not accidentally met you this morning; and even you, Horace, did not at first know me.

'Know you, Charles! who the deuce could even see you behind that immense growth of brush wood upon your lip and cheek? Do you really mean to wear those enormous whiskers and moustaches?'

'Certainly not longer than suits my present purpose, Horace. When I was in Germany, I learned to wear moustaches for the same reason that I learned to smoke the meerschaum—becaus every body else did it. In Paris I reduced them a little, but did not entirely banish them, because there also I found them the fashion. A lively little French lady, a passenger in our ship, wagered a pair of Paris gloves that I would not wear them a week in America. I accepted the bet, and for one week you will see me bearded like the pard.'

'Nay, if you like them,' said Horace laughing, 'you need not seek for an excuse for wearing them; they are quite the fashion, and ladies now estimate a man, not as they once did, by his altitude, but by the length of his whiskers.'

'I have no desire to win ladies' favor by wearing an unshaved face,' answered Charles; 'but pray, Horace, tell me something more about our pretty cousin.'

'She is lovely in character, Charles, as she is in person; but she has one great fault, like the most of our fashionable belles, she has a mania for every thing foreign. Her manners, her dress, her servants, all come from abroad, and she has declared to me repeatedly her resolution never to marry an American.'

'What is it that my fair countrywomen so much admire in their foreign lovers?' asked Charles.

'Oh, they say there is a polish and elegance of manner belonging to foreigners which Americans never possess.—Two of Adelaide's intimate friends have recently married scions of some antediluvian German family, and our lovely cousin is ambitious of forming an equally splendid alliance.'

'If she were to marry a western farmer,' said Charles with a smile, 'she would reign over a principality quite as large, and perhaps more flourishing than usually belongs to these 'emigrant nobles.'

'Adelaide is a noble hearted girl,' replied Horace, 'and I wish she could be cured of her folly.'

'If she is really a sensible girl, Horace, and that is her only fault, I think she might be cured.'

Horace shook his head.

'Come and dine with me, Horace; be careful to tell no one of my arrival, and we'll discuss the matter over a bottle of fine old Madeira, if you are not too fashionable to drink it.'

* * * * *

The windows of Mr. Walsingham's house poured a flood of light through the crimson silk curtains upon the wet and dreary looking street, while the music heard at intervals told to the gaping crowd collected about the door, that the rich were making merry. The decorated rooms were brilliant with an array of youth and beauty, but fairest among them all stood the mistress of the festival. Attired in a robe of white crape, with no other ornament than a pearl bandeau confining her dark tresses, she looked the personification of joy.

'Cousin Horace,' she exclaimed, as she saw her favorite cousin enter the room, 'you have not been here these three days;' and then, in a lower tone, she added—'Who was that Don Whiskerando with whom I saw you walking yesterday?'

Horace laid his finger on his lip as a tall figure emerged from the crowd at the entrance of the room. 'Miss Walsingham, allow me to present to you the most noble Court Pleiffenhammer.'

The blood mounted Adelaide's cheek as the Count bowed low over the hand which he hastened to secure for the next quadrille. There was a mischievous sparkle in Horace's eye, and a deep and earnest devotedness in the strangers' manner, which made her feel a little uncomfortable, though she knew not why.—A single glance sufficed to show her that the Count was attired in a magnificent court suit, with diamond buckles at the knee and a diamond band looping up the elegant chapeau brass which encumbered his arm. After some minutes, she ventured to look courageously at him. He was tall and exceedingly well shaped; his eyes were very bright, but the chief attraction was a beautiful mouth garnished with the most splendid mustaches that ever graced an American ball room.

Adelaide was delighted. He danced elegantly; not with the stiff awkward manner of an American, who always seems half ashamed of the undignified part he is playing, but with a buoyancy of step and grace of motion perfectly unrivaled. Adelaide was enchanted. He spoke English very well; a slight German accent alone betrayed his foreign birth, and Adelaide did not like him the less for that. It is true she felt a little queer when she found herself whirling through the waltz in the arms of an entire stranger, and her brow flushed with something very much like anger when she felt his bearded lip upon her hand as he placed her in a seat, but this was only the freedom of foreign manners. The evening passed away like a dream, and Adelaide retired to her room with a burning cheek, and a frame exhausted by what she called pleasure. She was too much excited for sleep, and when she appeared at her father's breakfast table, (a duty which she never neglected,) it was with such a pale cheek and heavy eye that he was seriously alarmed.

'These late hours will kill you, my child,' said he as he kissed her forehead. 'I shall return at noon, and if I find you still languid, I shall send for Dr. ——.'

So saying, he stepped into his carriage and drove to his counting room, where, immersed in business, he quite forgot Adelaide's cheek, until the dinner hour summoned him from his dingy little office to his stately mansion. As he entered the door, he recollected Adelaide's exhausted look.

'Poor child,' murmured he, 'I wonder how she is!'

A low musical laugh struck his ears as the servant threw open the drawing room, and the sight of her radiant countenance, looking more brilliant than ever, as she sat between Cousin Horace and the Count, soon quieted his fears.

Mr. Walsingham, in common with most Americans of the olden time, had a great prejudice against foreigners. 'If they are real lords,' he used to say, 'they don't want my daughter; and if they are not real lords, my daughter don't want them.' His notions of the Teutonic character were founded upon the wonderful stories which his mother used to tell him about the Hessians, and vague ideas of ruffians and child eaters were associated in his mind with every thing German. The coldness with which he saluted the noble Count, formed a striking contrast to the cordial warmth with which he grasped the hand of his nephew.

'Glad to see you, Horace—couldn't speak a word to you last night, were so surrounded with pretty girls. By the way boy,' drawing him aside, 'who is that hairy faced fellow?'

'That is Count Pleiffenhammer, uncle.'

'Count Pipehammer! well the Germans have certainly an odd fancy in names. Pray, what is his business?'

'Business!' said Horace, laughing, 'why his chief business is to receive the revenues of his principality.'

'Principality? fudge! a few barren acres with half a dozen mud hovels on it, I suppose. It won't do!—Adelaide deserves something better than a mouthful of moonshine. What the deuce did you bring him here for? I don't think I could treat him with common civility, if it were not for your sake.'

'Then, for my sake, dear uncle, treat him civilly, and I give you my word you shall not repent your kindness.'

Every day saw the Count paying his devoirs to the lovely Adelaide, and always framing some very winning excuse for his visit. A bouquet of rare exotics, or an exquisite print, a scarce book, or a beautiful specimen of foreign mechanism, were sure to be his apology. Could any girl of seventeen be insensible to such gallant wooing, especially when proffered by a rich young nobleman, who wore such splendid whiskers, and whose mustaches and imperial were the envy of all the aspirants after ladies' smiles. Adelaide soon began to discover that, when the Count was present, time flew on eagles' wings; and when after spending the morning in her company, he ventured to make one of the gay circle usually assembled in her drawing-rooms at evening, she was conscious of a degree of pleasure for which she was unwilling to account. His intimacy with her cousin Horace afforded him the opportunity of being her companion abroad as well as at home, and in the gay evening party, the morning promenade, or the afternoon ride, the handsome Count was ever her attendant.

A feeling of gratified vanity probably aided the natural goodness of Adelaide's temper, and enabled her to endure, with exemplary equanimity, the railleries of her young friends; but she was not so tranquil when her father began seriously to remonstrate against this imprudent intimacy.

'You have had all your whims gratified, Adelaide,' said he, 'now you must indulge one of mine. Adopt as many foreign fashions as you please, but remember that you never, with my consent, marry any other than an American. My fortune has been made by my own industry—my name was transmitted to me unsullied by my father, who earned his patent of nobility when he signed the declaration of independence, and no empty-titled foreigner shall ever reap the fruits of my toil, or teach my daughter to be ashamed of her republican father.'

The earnestness of these admonitions from a parent who had never before spoken except in the words of unbounded tenderness, first led Adelaide to look upon the depths of her own heart. She was almost terrified at her own researches, when she found that she had allowed the image of the Count to occupy its most hidden recesses. Bitterly did she repent her folly.

'I wish he were an American,' sighed she, 'and yet if he were he would not be half so pleasing. How devoted his manners are! how much feeling there is in all he says and does!'

Poor Adelaide! she was like the fascinated bird—she dreaded his power, yet she could not withdraw herself from its influence. She could not conceal from herself the fact that the manners of the Count too were greatly changed. From the courtly gallant he had gradually become the impassioned lover. He treasured her every look and word, and she keenly felt that in exposing her own peace of mind she had also risked the loss of his.

This state of things could not long exist without an explanation. Six months had scarcely passed since Adelaide first beheld the noble stranger, and already her young cheek had lost its glow, and her step its buoyant lightness. She was sitting alone one morning, brooding over her melancholy forebodings, when the door opened, and the object of her thoughts entered. Seating himself beside her, he commenced a conversation full of those graceful nothings which women always love to hear, but Adelaide was in no mood for gaiety. The Count intently watched the play of her eloquent features, and then, as if he divined the tumult of her feelings, suddenly changed the topic to one of deeper interest. He spoke of himself—of his various adventures—of his personal feelings—and finally, of his approaching departure for Europe. Adelaide's cheek grew paler as he spoke, but she suppressed the cry which rose to her lips. The Count gazed earnestly upon her, then seizing her hand and clasping it closely between his own, he poured forth the most passionate expressions of affection. Half fainting with the excess of her emotions, Adelaide sat motionless as a statue, until aroused by the Count's entreaties for a reply. With bitter self reproach, she attempted to answer him. Flatteringly but frankly, she stated her father's objections to her union with a foreigner, and blamed herself for having permitted an intimacy which could only end in suffering for both.

'Only tell me, Adelaide, that your father's prejudices are the sole obstacle,' said the Count passionately; 'say but that you could have loved me, and I shall be content.'

Adelaide blushed and trembled.

'For the love of heaven, answer me but by a look.'

Timidly that downcast eye was raised to him, and he was now answered.

'Adelaide,' he resumed, after a moment's pause, 'we may yet be happy. Could you love the humble citizen as well as the noble Count?'

A slight pressure of the little hand which lay in his, and a flitting smile on the tremulous lip, was sufficient reply.

'Then hear me, Adelaide,' said her lover; 'I will return to my country—I will restore my honors to him that bestowed them, and then may hope to merit—.'

'My utter contempt!' cried Adelaide, vehemently. 'What, resign your country—forfeit the name of your fathers—desert your inheritance of duties! No, Count Pleiffenhammer, if a love of freedom led you to become a citizen of our happy land, none would so gladly welcome you as Adelaide Walsingham, but never would I receive the sacrifice as a tribute to transitory passion.'

'A transitory passion, Adelaide!'

'Could I expect stability of feeling in him who can so easily abandon his native land and forget the claims of his country? You have taught me a better lesson, Count. No American would have shown such weakness of character as I have witnessed in him who I fondly believed to be all that he professed. Would we had never met,' added she, bursting into tears.

'Adelaide,' said the Count, 'you love me—those precious tears assure me that you love me. Be mine, sweet one; your father will not be inexorable—he adores you.'

'And therefore,' said she, 'you would have me make him wretched for life. Because he looks upon me with idolatry you would have me desecrate the image he has worshipped. Count Pleiffenhammer, we must part. You do not understand my nature—I have been deceived in you!'

'You have! you have been deceived, my own sweet cousin!' cried the Count, as he covered her hand with passionate kisses. 'You have rejected Count Pleiffenhammer; will you also refuse the hand of your mad cap cousin Charles Winstantly, whose little wife you were seven years ago?'

Adelaide started from her seat in wild surprise. 'What means all this? Charles Winstantly! the Count!' The sudden revulsion of feeling overpowered her, and cousin Horace entered the room just in time to see her sink fainting in Charles Winstantly's arms.

Now the anger of the lady, when she recovered and learned the trick which had been practiced upon her—the merriment of cousin Horace—the satisfaction of the father, and the final reconciliation of all differences, may they not be far better imagined than described?

A few weeks after, a splendid party was again assembled in Mr. Walsingham's drawing rooms; but Adelaide was no longer the life of the party. Attired in bridal array, and decked with the rich jewels which once sparkled on the person of the false Count, she sat in blushing beauty beside her cousin Charles, who now that he had shaven off his moustaches, and reduced his whiskers, looked like what he really was, a true American.

'But why, Charles, did you woo me in such outlandish guise!' Whispered she smiling.

'Because you vowed to marry none but an outlandish wooer. Plain Charles Winstantly would never have been allowed the opportunity of winning the heart which Count Pleiffenhammer so closely besieged.'

'Ay, ay, Charles,' said the happy father, 'if American women would only value a man for the weight of his brains rather than the lightness of his heels, and the strength of his principles rather than the elegance of his manners, we should have less foreign foppery and more of homely virtue in our country.'

The Manna of the Israelites.—The French Consul at Trebisond has sent to Paris a specimen of the substance which, in the east, is said to be that which fed the Israelites in the desert. It is produced by the hedysarum alagni. It was gathered in Kurdistan, being found mixed with decayed leaves, which imparted to it a greenish brown color; when freed from these leaves, however, it became whitish. It has a sugarish and very ugreeable taste. M. Chevreul has undertaken to analyse this substance.

The Massachusetts State Prison yielded a clear profit of $13.590 last year.—There are 23 prisoners for life. The whole number of inmates on the 30th Sept. was 278.

Dreadful Accident—Fifteen boys while skating on Fish Creek, in the town of Schuylerville, Saratoga county, New York, fell in the ice and out of the number *nine* were drowned.

THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

Mr. Webster's Protest.

IN SENATE—Monday, January 16.

The debate having closed, and the question being about to be taken,

Mr. WEBSTER rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. President: Upon the truth and justice of the original resolution of the Senate, and upon the authority of the Senate to pass that resolution, I had an opportunity to express my opinions at a subsequent period, when the President's protest was before us. These opinions remain altogether unchanged.

And now, had the constitution secured the privilege of entering a PROTEST on the Journal, I should not say one word on this occasion; although, if what is now proposed shall be accomplished, I know not what would have been the value of such a provision, however formally or carefully it might have been inserted in the body of that instrument.

But, as there is no such constitutional privilege, I can only effect my purpose by thus addressing the Senate; and I rise, therefore, to make that PROTEST in this manner, in the face of the Senate, and in the face of the country, which I cannot present in any other form.

I speak in my own behalf, and in behalf of my colleague; we both speak as Senators from the State of Massachusetts, and, as such, we solemnly PROTEST against the whole proceeding.

We deny that the Senators from other states have any power or authority to expunge any vote or votes which we have given here, and which we have recorded agreeably to the express provision of the Constitution.

We have a high personal interest, and the state whose representatives we are, has also a high interest, in the entire preservation of every part and parcel of the record of our conduct as members of the Senate.

This record, the Constitution solemnly declares, shall be *kept*—but the resolution before the Senate declares that this record shall be *expunged*.

Whether subterfuge and evasion, and, as it appears to us, the degrading mockery of drawing black lines upon the Journal, shall or shall not leave our names and our votes legible, when this violation of the record shall have been completed, still the term "expunge" and the term "to keep," when applied to a record, import ideas exactly contradictory, as much so as the term "to preserve" and the term "to destroy."

A record which is *expunged*, is not a record which is *kept*, any more than a record which is *destroyed* can be a record which is *preserved*. The part expunged is no longer part of the record; it has no longer a legal existence. It cannot be certified as a part of the proceedings of the Senate for any purpose of proof or evidence.

The object of the provision of the Constitution, as we think, most obviously is, that the proceedings of the Senate shall be preserved, in writing, not for the present only, not until published only, because a copy of the printed journal is not regular legal evidence; but preserved indefinitely; preserved, as other records are preserved, till destroyed by time or accident.

Every one must see that matters of the highest importance depend on the permanent preservation of the journals of the two Houses. What but the journals show that bills have been regularly passed into laws, through the several stages; what but the journal shows who are the members, or who is president, or speaker, or secretary, or clerk of the body? What but the journal contains the proof, necessary for the justification of those who act under our authority, and who, without the power of producing such proof, must stand as trespassers? What but the journals show who is appointed, and who rejected, by us, on the President's nomination; or who is acquitted, or who convicted, in trials on impeachment? In short, is there, at any time, any other regular and legal proof of any act done by the Senate than the journal itself?

The idea, therefore, that the Senate is bound to preserve its journal only until it is published, and then may alter, mutilate, or destroy it at pleasure, appears to us one of the most extraordinary sentiments ever advanced.

We are deeply grateful to those friends who have shown, with so much clearness, that all the precedents relied on to justify or to excuse this proceeding, are either not to the purpose, or, from the times and circumstances at and under which they happened, are no way entitled to respect in a free government, existing under a written Constitution. But for ourselves, we stand on the plain words of that Constitution itself. A thousand precedents elsewhere made, whether an-

cient or modern, can neither rescind, nor control, nor explain away these words.

The words are, that "each House shall KEEP a journal of its proceedings." No gloss, no ingenuity, no specious interpretation, and much less can any fair or just reasoning reconcile the process of expunging with the plain meaning of these words, to the satisfaction of the common sense and honest understanding of mankind.

If the Senate may now expunge one part of the journal of a former session, it may, with equal authority, expunge another part, or the whole. It may expunge the entire record of any one session, or of all sessions.

It seems to us inconceivable how any men can regard such a power, and its exercise at pleasure, as consistent with the injunction of the constitution. It can make no difference what is the completeness or incompleteness of the set of expunging, or by what means done: whether by erasure, obliteration, or defacement; if by defacement, as here proposed, whether one word or many words are written on the face of the record; whether little ink or much ink is shed on the paper; or whether some part, or the whole, of the original written journal may yet by possibility be traced. If the act done be an act to expunge, to blot out, to obliterate, to erase the record, then the record is expunged, blotted out, obliterated, and erased. And mutilation and alteration violate the record as much as obliteration or erasure. A record, subsequently altered, is not the original record. It no longer gives a just account of the proceedings of the Senate. It is no longer true. It is, in short, no journal of the real and actual proceedings of the Senate, such as the constituuon says each House shall keep.

The constitution, therefore, is in our deliberate judgment, violated by this proceeding in the most plain and open manner.

The constitution, moreover, provides that the *yeas* and *nays*, on any question, shall, at the request of one fifth of the members present, *be entered on the Journal*. This provision, most manifestly, gives a personal right to those members who may demand it, to the entry and preservation of their votes on the record of the proceedings of the body, not for one day or one year only, but for all time. There the yeas and nays are to stand, forever, as permanent and lasting proof of the manner in which members have voted on great and important questions before them.

But it is now insisted that the votes of members, taken by yeas and nays, and thus entered on the Journal, as matter of right, may be expunged; so that that which it requires more than four fifths of the Senators to prevent from being put on the journal, may nevertheless be struck off and erased the next moment, or at any period afterward, by the will of a mere majority; or, if this be not admitted, then the absurdity is adopted of maintaining, that this provision of the constitution is fulfilled by merely preserving the yeas and nays on the journal, after having expunged and obliterated the very resolution, or the very question, on which they were given, and to which alone they refer: leaving the yeas and nays thus a mere list of names, connected with no question, no subject, no vote. We put it to the impartial judgment of mankind, if this proceeding be not, in this respect also, directly and palpably inconsitent with the Constitution.

We protest, in the most solemn manner, that other Senators have no authority to deprive us of our personal rights, secured to us by the constitution, either by expunging, or obliterating, or mutilating, or defacing, the record of our votes, duly entered by *yeas and nays*—or by expunging and obliterating the resolutions or questions on which those votes were given and recorded.

We have seen, with deep and sincere pain, the legislatures of respectable states instructing the Senators of those states to vote for and support this violation of the journal of the Senate; and this pain is infinitely increased by our full belief and entire conviction, that most, if not all, these proceedings of states, had their origin in prompungs from Washington; that they have been urgently requested and insisted on as being necessary to the accomplishment of the intended purpose; and that it is nothing else but the influence and power of the executive branch of this government, which has brought the legislature of so many of the free states of this Union, to quit the sphere of their ordinary duties for the purpose of co-operating to accomplish a measure, in our judgment, so unconstitutional, so derogatory to the character of the Senate, and marked with so broad an impression of compliance with power.

But this resolution is to pass. We expect it. That cause which has been powerful enough to influence so many State Legislatures, will show itself powerful enough, especially with such aids, to secure the passage of the resolution here.

We make up our minds to behold the spectacle which is to ensue.

We collect ourselves to look on, in silence, while a scene is exhibited which, if we did not regard it as ruthless violation of a sacred instrument, would appear to us to be little elevated above the character of a contemptible farce.

This scene we shall behold, and hundreds of American citizens, as many as may crowd into these lobbies and galleries, will behold it also; with what feelings I do not undertake to say.

But we PROTEST, we most solemnly PROTEST, against the substance and against the manner of this proceeding, against its object, against its form, and against its effect. We tell you that you have no right to mar or mutilate the records of our votes given here, and recorded according to the constitution: we tell you that you may as well erase the *yeas and nays* on [illegible] or resolution, or on [illegible] and resolutions, as on this; we tell you that you have just as much right to falsify the record, by so altering it as to make us appear to have voted on any question, as we did not vote, as you have to erase a record, and make that page a blank, in which our votes, as they were actually given and recorded, now stand. The one proceeding, as it appears to us, is as much a falsification of the record as the other.

Having made this PROTEST, our duty is performed. We rescue our own names, character and honor from all participation in this matter; and whatever the wayward character of the times, the headlong and plunging spirit of party devotion, or the fear or the love of power, may have been able to bring about elsewhere, we desire to thank God that they have not, as yet, overcome the love of liberty, fidelity to true republican principles, and a sacred regard for the constitution, in that state whose soil was drenched to a mire, by the first and best blood of the revolution. Massachusetts, as yet, has not been conquered; and while we have the honor to hold seats here as her Senators, we shall never consent to a sacrifice either of her rights, or our own; we shall never fail to oppose what we regard as a plain and open violation of the constitution of the country; and we should have thought ourselves wholly unworthy of her if we had not, with all the solemnity and earnestness in our power, PROTESTED against the adoption of the resolution now before the Senate.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Charleston Patriot, January 20

LATEST FROM GEN. JESUP'S ARMY.

By the schooner Exit, Captain Sisson, arrived this morning from Savannah, we have received the Savannah Republican of the 8th inst. from which we copy the following:—

'We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Hebbard, of the steam packet Florida, arrived this morning from Florida, for the following information:

Capt. Hebbard states that an Express arrived at Black Creek on Sunday last with news that the army under General Jesup, captured on the night of the 9th inst., 16 Negroes belonging to Oseola's forces, and that 36 more were taken on the 11th—among them the fellow Primus, sent out by Gen. Clinch as a spy, in March 1836, and never returned. The Negroes that were captured state, that Oseola was in the Cove of the Withlacoochee, sick. Gen. Jesup had sent troops down on each side of the Withlacoochee, in order to take him, if possible.

Captain Hebbard further states that it was reported that Primus was to have been hung on last Saturday.

From the Charleston Courier, January 23.

FROM FLORIDA.

The schooner George and Mary, Captain Willey, arrived at this part on Saturday evening last, in 19 hours from Jacksonville, E. F.

We are indebted to Capt. Willey for the following Extra, containing the latest accounts from General Jesup's army:

Courier Office,
Jacksonville, Jan. 18—4 P. M.

The Army.—Mr. Keer, who arrived at this place last Tuesday from Fort Drane, gives us the following information:

On Thursday of last week, he met an express from Gen. Jesup, bearing orders for all wagons at Black Creek to be sent with provisions to Fort Drane. The express left the army under Gen Jesup, not far from Dade's battle ground, on the march from Tampa to Fort Drane, where the army has arrived before this

The hostile Indians had not been fallen in with by the army. Jim Boy, of the Creeks, has, however, been successful in taking *sixty* negro prisoners, near the Oeklawaha. These negroes, said to be Indian negroes, were armed and made resistance, but were so completely surprised, that they were secured with only two wounded of the friendly Creeks.

But few Indians were with the negroes. Of those few, two or three, it is said, were killed. Among the negroes taken, is Primus, who belonged to the unfortunate Rogers killed last winter, at the same time with General Thompson. It will be recollected, that this Primus was sent twice to the hostiles, by Gen. Gaines.—The first time he returned, but being sent a second time, he joined the Seminoles, instead of having been killed by them, as was supposed. Primus is now in no enviable situation. He must turn traitor to the Indians now, or he must die. It is said that Gen. Jesup demands of him to point out to him where the hostile Indians and their families are—and told him that he has till next Saturday to give the information required, but that, if he then refused to give it and do as required, he should die the death of a traitor—that he should be hung. Valuable information respecting the location of the hostiles will, it is quite probable, nay, almost certain, be drawn from the negro prisoners. The next move of Gen. Jesup will, of course, we should think, be upon that point where he shall be informed the Indians are collected—perhaps their last strong hold.

In addition to the above, we learn from a passenger in the George and Mary, that Capt. Gardner arrived at Jacksonville on the 18th inst. from Tallahassee—who states, that the Indians had killed a Mr. Jessy Bandy and wounded a Mr. Sistaunk, residing about 20 miles from Suwannee Springs, and had fired into the house of Mr. Wells, but without doing any damage.

Charleston, January, 24,

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

Latest Intelligence from the seat of War.

The schr. Oscar, Capt. Kenyon, arrived at this port yesterday, in 2 days from St. Augustine.

We are indebted to the attention of Capt. Kenyon for the following intelligence, being the latest from the Floridian army, and what is more gratifying, affording an indication that the Indians are in a fair way of being subdued.

The news is contained in a slip from our correspondent of the St. Augustine Herald.

Herald Office,
St. Augustine, Jan. 20, 1837

On Sunday night last, the sentinels stationed at the gates and bridge, heard distinctly, the report of three muskets at Hanson's plantation, and early next morning it was ascertained that some Indians or negroes had made their appearance there, and had attempted to steal some horses. They had broken off a board from the stable and taken a saddle, when the sentinel hearing the noise fired. He was instantly fired upon by the intruders who immediately fled. Captain Hanson followed the trail for several miles and discovered signs, which accumulated as he went, when he judged it prudent to return. On the next day he started with a large force and followed them to William's plantation, 30 miles from this, and descovered their fires about 10 o'clock at night, and a number from 8 to 12 around it. The party crept up and fired a volley which killed three and the remainder fled leaving every thing, rifles, muskets, packs and blankets.—There were two rifles and six muskets, which were brought to town. The whole gang were principally negroes.—Not more than two Indians were supposed to be among them. Those killed were negroes. One of them was a free negro whose name was *Joe Merritt*, who had gone off with another about six weeks since. The others Indian negroes.—Trails of blood were seen on the ground. They had with them powder and buckshot, calico, and tobacco, needles and thread, which had been bought in town but a few days since. There is, no doubt, a communication between them and the negroes in town. A package of tobacco was taken, which had not yet been opened. These negroes have, no doubt, been prowling around for some days.

Strong suspicions are now entertained that these supplies have been furnished by some free negroes, who reside on Anastasia Island, and a warrant is now out for their apprehension; they will be brought to town for examination this afternoon.

It is ascertained at what store the articles were bought.

A letter from an officer of the Army, dated Camp Dade, 10th Jan. 1837, states; 'To day Gen Jesup arrived from Tampa Bay. A scouting party captured 15 Negroes near Wahoo Swamp, who state that Powell was then in the Swamp, with a few of the Micasuky Indians, the rest having left him. That in the several actions of Gov. Call, a great number of Indians were killed. That in the affair when the whites destroyed a boat in the Withlacoochee, Jan. 17, ten hostiles were killed and 20 wounded. That Jumper, Micanopy and Abram, were at A-ha-pop-ka, and were willing to make terms, if they will be treated well. That the Indians have but a small quantity of ammunition left. The letter goes on to state, tomorrow we shall march against Powell or against Philip, at Top-ka-li-ka, or both, and that circumstances indicate an early termination of the war.

An express arrived last night, to Col. Crane, from which we learn that Gen. Jesup had ordered home the Georgia and Alabama Militia. There was a regular force sufficient in the field.

It is reported that the mail rider between this and Tallahassee has been killed by the Indians.

Columbus (Ga.) Jan. 20

Alarm in the Creek Nation.—Intelligence has just been received in our city that the Indian Warriors who were encamped about 25 miles from this place under charge of Lieut. Sloan, broke loose yesterday morning and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c. Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war. A family came into town last evening, who had fled from alarm, stating that the Indians appeared numerous in the neighborhood where they had lived—that they were constantly whooping and shooting around their dwelling, and gave every demonstration of hostility—as we stated a fortnight since, there are about four hundred warriors yet remaining in the Creek Nation, and agreably to our best information, they have all good rifles and a supply of powder and ball; what damage may they not do? What defence have the whites? The friendly Creeks now at Dades Battle Ground *digging ditches*, would be of more service at home.

The Volunteer Companies of this city hold themselves ready at a moment's warning to take the field—we have not learned whether the Governor of Alabama has ordered out any troops—the news has not probably reached him yet.

Herald.

Trouble among the N. W. Indians.—The Galena Gazette of the 14th Dec. states that considerable excitment prevails among the Sacs and Fox Indians, growing out of the murder of several of their tribe, by a party of Siouxs.

Several lodges of the Sacs and Foxes, numbering something like fifty souls, on or near the head waters of the Iowa River, were set upon by a party of Siouxs, and all, with the exception of ten, massacred. These ten escaped and carried the intelligence to the rest of the tribe, whereupon runners were despatched to Gen. Street, at Rock Island, soliciting his aid and protection in their behalf. The Indians were much excited and were banding together with the intention of defending themselves from similar attacks. They likewise talk loudly of making war upon their enemies, the Siouxs, as soon the "grass grows" in the Spring.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Office of the True American,
New Orleans, January 16.

Public attention is called to the news from Mexico. What this government can hope to gain by a rupture with the United States we cannot see. Distracted by intestine conflicts, and reduced by a series of civil wars, she is ully in a condition to measure arms with us. But she may hope to gain by our losses, as she herself has nothing to lose. A war with Mexico will be productive of evil consequences to our Gulf trade. The adventurous of other nations will obtain letters of marque and reprisal, and harass our commerce very seriously. California has followed the example of Texas, and may for a season divert the government from declaring war against the United States. Bustamente comes into power at an evil moment, for he will scarcely be elected before his hated rival will pounce upon him from this country. The moment Santa Ana sets his foot on the shores of Mexico, his party will recover from their lethargy, and it requires no prophecy to predict its success. In any event, a violent civil commotion awaits that devoted country. Yet the present party ma take time by the forelock, and declare war against us at once. We wait with great anxiety the result of these movements. Meantime it becomes our merchants to be on the alert, and prepare for the worst.

Prospect of a War with Mexico—Independence of California.

The United States Sloop of War Boston, having on board our Minister near the Government of Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th instant, on her way to Pensacola. Goroztiza had arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, Judge Ellis demanded his passports, and left the city on the 28th ultimo.

A letter under date Jan. 3, from Vera Cruz, states that California has declared her independence of Mexico. Bustamente was about to be elevated to the Presidency.

It was not positively known at Vera Cruz, whether Santa Ana had been released. His return to Mexico was expected to produce a tremendous revolution. The strongest apprehensions were entertained of war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the 3d January. Every thing wore the indication of approaching trouble.

From the New Orleans "True American."

The Hon M. Hunt, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Texas to the United States, arrived at the Southwest Pass, Sunday, the 15th instant, in the armed schooner Terrible, on his way to Washington.

Advices from Columbia, Texas, are to the 30th ult. Intelligence reached the seat of Government on Sunday, 25th, that the Mexican army was pressing towards the borders of the Republic. General Houston was to leave for the army in a few days. His health is rapidly improving. General orders have been issued from the War Department, advising the Public of coming danger, and calling on them to be prepared to meet the invader.

Shocking Event.—The following horrid details are copied from the Louisville (Ky.) Journal of Jan. 7th.

We learn that a most disastrous encounter occurred two or three days ago on Plumb Creek in Shelby county. The circumstances, as we are informed, are nearly as follows: There had been for some time a dispute between Mr John Turnham and Mr. Greenfield Allen, two young gentlemen of wealth and respectability, both just married, in regard to the boundary line between a couple of plantations. On Tuesday or Wednesday last, they met on or near the disputed line each attended by friends or relatives, and after some wrangling Turnham shot Allen through the breast with a rifle, whereupon a cousin of Allen, with another rifle, shot Turnham through the head. Both died on the spot.

The act of a Mother.—A house belonging to Isaac Lane and Geo. Barnes, was recently destroyed by fire, at Hingham, Massachusetts. It seems that a husband and wife slept on the ground floor, and their father and child in the garret. In trying to go up to rescue the unconscious sleepers at the top of the house, the husband came to a plank two-thirds burnt off; he dared not cross it, and refused to let his wife, who insisted that there was no danger, but turned back and went after a ladder to enter the chamber window. The mother's impatience would not endure this perilous delay, and with that dauntless intrepidity, which woman always exhibits when her off-spring are in danger, she rushed across and returned in safety with both her father and child!

Good Speculation.—Gov. Mason, of Michigan, and James D. Doty, esq. of Green Bay, are the fortunate proprietors of the village of Madison, the recently established seat of government for Wisconsin. The property (1400 acres) was purchased by them a few months since at government price.

A bold Experiment.—We learn by the Columbus (Geo.) papers, that the Insurance Bank of that town has sold out to the United States Bank, chartered by the state of Pennsylvania—that the capital is increased to $600,000, and that branches are to be established at Macon, Augusta and Savannah. The premium paid to the stockholders, is said to be $100,000.

A dreadful storm occurred in the British channel and in England on the 29th of November. Much damage was done to the shipping and to the property on shore. London, it is said, every house suffered more or less, and the streets were strewed with fragments of broken tiles, slates, &c. Several individuals were killed, numbers severely wounded, by the falling roofs, walls and stacks of chimneys, and the damages done to property was immense.

Portugal, if we may believe the London Morning Herald, is in imminent danger of another internal revolution, as well as of invasion from a naval expedition in the pay of Don Miguel.

The French expedition against the city of Constantine, in the territory of Algiers, had proved a signal failure; the army having narrowly escaped utter destruction by the cavalry of the enemy.

The liability of Rail Road Companies for the payment of damages for injuries sustained by passengers, has been clearly recognized by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in a recent decision in the case of Lieut. Russ, of the U. S. Navy, and six seamen, who were injured by the concussion of two locomotives, on the Boston and Providence Rail Road, some months since. Large damages were given.

R. M. Whitney.—A letter from Washington says, the Select Committee of Inquiry, raised by Mr. Garland's Resolution, are pushing their investigations with great earnestness. They had the Treasury Familiar before them to day, as the first witness. Questions were put to him touching the agency of which so much had been said. Whether there was an agent? What compensation the agent received? What was the number of the Deposite Banks for which he acted? What relation then subsisted between that agent and the Treasury Department, &c.

To all which Mr. Whitney replied—not a word. He said these matters concerned himself as a private individual. In fact, it is represented that he bore himself as if the whole Treasury and the deposite banks were his patrimony, and he did not wish to be teased with questions. The committee are now considering whether they will not resort to measures to *make* him answer. *Register.*

Novel Proposition.—The Baltimore American publishes a letter from a Virginian to a gentleman in Maryland, who concurs with the letter-writer in opinion, proposing the union of Maryland and Virginia into one State.

A very destructive fire occurred at St. Johns, N. B. on the 14th ult. About one hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed, which were filled with merchandize of all kinds, including about 3,000 barrels of flour. Loss estimated at between two and three millions of dollars.

Refractory Witnesses.—The Baltimore Republican suggests to the Court of Inquiry, now sitting at Frederick, the propriety of issuing subpœnas for Oseola, Micanopy and Jumper, and giving each of the three major generals a detachment for the purpose of serving the same. This is very well for a joke, but it is joking on a ticklish subject. The generals would have to return on their writs, we fear, as the catchpole did in the Joe Miller story—"non comeatibus in swamp."

New York Com. Adv.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, February 3.

Superior Courts.—The Judges have made the following allotment of the Circuits for the Spring Term 1837 –to wit.

Edenton,	Judge Toomer.
Newbern,	Nash.
Raleigh,	Bailey.
Hillsborough,	Dick.
Wilmington,	Settle.
Mecklenburg,	Saunders.
Mountain,	Pearson.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

Gaston J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Martin v Cowles, from Surry, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Nichols *et al.* v Dunn *et al.* in Equity, from Orange; decree for plaintiffs and reference.

Also, in Toler v Coor *et al.* in Equity from Wayne; injunction made perpetual.

Books of subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road were to be opened on the 1st of February.

The news of the final passage of the Internal Improvement Act was greeted at Fayetteville with a salute of 100 guns.

Dr. Thomas N. Cammeron, of Fayetteville, has bee appointed Collector of the port of Wilmington in this State, in place of Gen James Owen, whose term has expired

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Col. John H. Wheeler, of Hertford co. has been appointed Superintendant of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in this State.

The President has communicated to the Senate his correspondence with Santa Anna, consisting, first, of a letter from Santa Anna, asking the good offices of Gen Jackson in bringing about a peace with Texas, founded upon a recognition of its independence: and second, of Gen. Jackson's reply, offering to do what he can to put an end to the war, &c. On the reading of these documents, Mr Preston made a few remarks, urging the immediate recognition of the independence of Texas, and was followed by Messrs. Walker and Calhoun, both to the same effect.

Mr. Calhoun said he had never from the beginning indulged the belief that Texas would remain under the domination of Mexico. Under this impression, he thought it our duty to recognise at the earliest period the independence of Texas, for the good both of that country and Mexico. If this were not done, and if the contest should continue, Texas would not be confined within the limits of the Del Norte. She would pass it over, and shake the Mexican Confederacy, or what ever else it might be called. Mr. C. was willing to vote for the recognition, and the earlier the better.

The bill for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union having yesterday received the approbation of the President and become a law, the Senators, Messrs. Lyon and Norvell, and the Representative, Mr. Crary of the new State, took the oaths of office and their seats in their respective Houses. Thus the number of the American Family of States has been precisely doubled since the epoch of the independence of the original thirteen. *Nat Int.*

Gen. David H. Campbell, of Washington county, has been elected Governor of Virginia. The votes were for Gen. Campbell 86, Judge Daniel 32, W. H. Roane 21, scattering 12.

The select committee of the House of Delegates have recommended the investment of the surplus revenue in profitable stocks until it be disposed of by the Assembly.

Steam Boat Burnt.—The Steam Boat Iowa, on her way from Columbus to Mobile, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 17th ult. while laying at Fairfield. The boat took fire in her hold, and was a total loss. Three hundred and thirty bales of cotton, with the clothes, baggage, money &c. belonging to the crew and passengers, were destroyed.

Alabama.—The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Alabama, have passed a Resolution, by vote of 66 to 77, requesting the Governor of that State, to tender to General Jackson, in behalf of the people of Alabama, their high approbation of the firm, consistent, independent and able manner in which he has discharged the important duties of Executive of the United States.

Mr. A. Mouton has been elected a Senator in Congress from the state of Louisiana for six years from the 4th of March next, and also for the remainder of the term of Judge Porter, resigned.—Mr. Mouton is said to be a "friend to the present Administration."

Col. Stephen F. Austin, Secretary of State of Texas, and one of the original settlers of that country, died at Columbia on the 25th of December.

For the Recorder.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

As it is my intention to spend the surplus and build a road for the state, it becomes my duty to prevent all waste or improper application of the funds. To effect this, I shall be obliged to examine and discuss some projects lately brought to the notice of the Legislature.

This money should be regarded by our rulers as a trust for the benefit of the state, and not to be used for mere *local* or *external* improvements. All the roads now constructing or proposed to be made in North Carolina, are obnoxious to one or the other charge. Now in order to secure to myself not only our present share of the surplus, but also whatever we may in future receive, I mean to dispose of all claims which others may have set up to any portion of these funds.

Thus, I will consent on no terms to subscribe one dollar to the Gaston and Raleigh road; for although entirely with in the geographical limits of our state, yet it was planned, located, and intended to benefit Petersburg alone. We had at that time two rail roads running from Virginia to the Roanoke; were these continued from Weldon to Raleigh, our Planters would have had a choice of markets, and there was every reason to expect that a considerable town would have grown up at Weldon; but to prevent the growth of that place, and the competition from Norfolk, it was deemed politic to run a road from Gaston to Raleigh, by a most circuitous route, increasing the distance near forty miles, and at an expense of more than one hundred per cent., for no purpose under heaven, (at least none that I can see,) but to secure to Petersburg the trade of all our northern border, and leave our farmers no choice of markets. This object was avowed by a gentleman from Petersburg, whose connexion with some of the principal managers of that scheme affords the best assurance he was well informed on the subject.

The Cincinnati and Charleston road has still less claim on the patronage of the state. It is true that road is intended to cross a small portion of our territory, but exactly where we have nothing to export. A little stock may at times be sent from the mountains of Buncombe, but their owners will have more sense than to send them on the rail road. And here let me remark, that the gentleman who lately attended our Legislature as a commissioner from South Carolina, to procure an amendment to the charter of that company, has most zealously and ably discharged the duties of his trust; this I state in justice to him, and not as a return for the compliments paid by him to my native state, as not only first in the race of fame where *nations* are registered on the column of freedom but the pioneers also in the most splendid scheme of this age of enterprize. These compliments are gratifying because true; but they cost nothing to the *donor*, and it is all that we are to receive. The states of this union will always consent that North Carolina shall retain the empty honors, so long as she abandons to them the power, patronage, and emoluments of office; and on this same principle they will locate their road precisely in that part of the state where it is of no value to us. For one I am willing to receive my share of those compliments as payment in full for all claims me or my heirs may have on the benefits resulting from that road, and beg this may be considered a receipt for the same. We are told by that gentleman, that two routes were proposed for the location of the road—one south, passing through Georgia and Alabama to the valley of the Tennessee; and the other by the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee, &c. That in adopting the southern route they would have had the most efficient aid from Georgia, but they preferred a connexion with the Old North state, and we are asked, *most politely it is true*, to acknowledge and appreciate the compliment. For this we owe them neither thanks nor obligation: the road will be located just where it may best promote the interest of Charleston. Let me ask, if funds are wanting for the construction of the road, and they can derive such efficient aid from Georgia, would they not adopt that route, unless some more powerful motive forbade it? And if I do not give the true reason, let me suggest at least a plausible one; had the road passed through Georgia, might not a large share of the western trade, which they now hope to secure to Charleston, have found other markets in the South? And its location in our state is on precisely the same principle. Although the exact route is said not to be definitely settled, yet it is understood that it will pass through Buncombe and down the French Broad into Tennessee. Those who have the direction of this business, are well aware, that no road made by North Carolina can ever reach theirs, and thus divert any portion of the western trade to the lower part of that state. It would cost more to make a road from the Yadkin to the French Broad, than across the mountains to Tennessee. In short, their road will be so located, that neither Georgia or North Carolina can by possibility interfere with the monopoly it is intended to secure for Charleston. Now I do not find fault with these gentlemen because they run their road in such way as to secure to themselves its *exclusive benefits;* it was *their object;* they have *accomplished it,* and they *deserve well of their state;* but I must deny they confer either honor or obligation on us by the location. Had the Charleston and Cincinnati rail road crossed the border of North Carolina in the county of Mecklenburg, and passing up the valley of the Catawba entered the state of Tennessee at the Deep Gap, the road could have been constructed at much less expense: it would have passed through the finest grain growing country east of the mountains from Maine to Georgia, and at the same time abounding in mineral wealth, beyond even the dreams of avarice. Had they taken this route it would indeed have conferred obligations, and I would have been among the foremost to urge our Legislature to make the most liberal grants in the way of subscriptions and privileges. Then a road from Raleigh to Wilkesborough would have afforded us an opportunity to share in that trade intended exclusively for the benefit of South Carolina. Then I say this road has no claims on us. I would throw no obstacle in the way of its erection, and shall rejoice at the blessings, political and commercial, it may bestow on South Carolina and the West, but cannot consent to allot any portion of our funds to build a great thoroughfare which shall pour into the lap of South Carolina treasures we are forbidden to share.

There is also a proposition to make a road from Salisbury to Fayetteville, and assistance is asked of the legislature. All the produce along the line of that road, may be drawn there in one horse carts; in my opinion this is the true method of fostering the trade of that place; for I have always understood that if more than two wagons arrive there at one time with the same article, the market is glutted. This injures the commercial character of the place, and must retard its growth. Now if it came in carts they would be trading as it were by instalments, and in that way they could manage more conveniently. In short, there is no inducement to run a road to Fayetteville from any part of the state; they would not be able to purchase such an amount of produce as would pay the repairs of a rail road, much less justify building one; in short, if the produce were at Fayetteville it will have reached *no market*, and for a part of the year no chance of exportation. If Fayetteville is always to stand in the way (and it has always done so) of the internal improvement of the state, I am willing out of the surplus to pay *what any three honest men may say it is worth*, after which, as Cross Creek, it may do the local trading of Cumberland, and cease to trouble the Legislature or interfere with the general improvement of the state.

The Wilmington road is more entitled to both patronage and assistance form the state than any now making or contemplated in it. This road crosses the state, and may serve to connect all our towns along the sea board, and offer to our planters on its line a choice of all the markets in our state, and also those of Virginia and South Carolina. Should our country ever be involved in war, it would form a safe and most important part of that chain of communication which the Federal Government would immediately establish along our coast from Boston to Orleans, and enable us to furnish advantageously to our government the bread stuffs and naval stores of North Carolina. While our coasts, fortified by its stormy and dangerous capes, protected us from insult and invasion, this road would afford us the commerce of the most profound peace, and we should know war only by report. To this road, therefore, I would afford such aid as would insure its construction, without interfering with those funds necessary to make a great state road which should unite us from the mountains to the sea.

Having to my own, if not to the satisfaction of others, disposed of all the rail road projects in the state, I will now offer mine, and some of the reasons which have induced me to adopt it. Instead of beginning at any point on the sea-coast, or on the line of South Carolina or Virginia, I would commence at Raleigh, and adopt that course which would lead through Wilkes to the Deep Gap on the Tennessee line; and a most favorable location may be selected along the line of Chatham and Orange, and passing the north east corner of Randolph and Guilford, keep on the ridge dividing the waters of Deep and Haw River, cross the Yadkin at some favorable point and keep the ridge to Wilkesborough, and thence to the Deep Gap. About the head waters of Deep River a most favorable location may be had for a road to Beard's bridge on the Yadkin, thence to Salisbury and the Catawba. These two roads uniting in Guilford, would in their course pass through a large portion of the best lands in the state, and is exactly that portion of our country which is cut off from all the facilities of navigation, and must be during all time; it is therefore our duty to aid them by a rail road, the only way in which they can be benefited by the fostering care of the Legislature. The performance of a duty is of itself sufficient to influence the conduct of our representatives; but when duty and interest both require it, they surely cannot hesitate.

The country lying along the route of the proposed road from Raleigh to the Catawba, and from the middle to the northern border of the state, and whose produce would find a market by the rail road, amounts at least to two thirds the surplus of our state; and when you deduct that portion of the state which enjoys facilities of navigation and therefore requires no assistance from the Legislature, it may be fairly estimated at four fifths of all that would seek a market abroad; and I take it for certain that the increased value of the lands in those counties would equal the cost of the road. Yet this country, abounding in wealth and teeming with population, has found no advocates in the Legislature, and the time of the representatives and the money of their constituents are wasted in the discussion of projects entirely local, or such as we had but a contingent or doubtful interest in.

When the road shall be made from Raleigh to Wilkesborough, the Legislature may determine to continue it east to Beaufort harbor, and build up within our borders a commercial mart for the products of the state; and prudence may dictate such a course at some future day. In the changes incident to all governments, it may be necessary to create an emporium for the foreign commerce of our state, to protect it from the cupidity and caprice of our neighbors, when the central position and secure harbor of that place would give it a preference over every other on our coast.

In the mean time the Raleigh and Gaston road will be finished, and as an experiment both for utility and profit, it will have gone fairly into operation; and our citizens subscribing to that work will have no right or reason to complain of the application of the state's funds, as a road made from Raleigh to the western border of the state will not interfere with, but greatly enhance the value of their work; and if at any time the interest of the state shall require its extension to Beaufort, they surely cannot wish a sacrifice of the public interest to local and private emolument; nor am I certain that a road to Beaufort would at all interfere with that to Gaston.

I arrive, then, at the following conclusions. First, that our share of the surplus revenue should be immediately expended in some great state improvement. This I hold indispensable to preserve our public men from its demoralizing influence; and I beseech the members of our Legislature to *remember* and to *shun* the dangers of *temptation.* It should in no instance be wasted in *local* improvements until a great state road is made from the mountains to the seaboard; and I hereby enter my solemn protest against our members wasting their time and the money of their constituents in such retail legislation as granting charters for rail roads from Salisbury to Fayetteville, &c. &c. &c. SAVILLE.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—Were I asked why it is that North Carolina is so far behind her sister states in works of improvement, when she possesses such abundant resources, my answer would be, that the mass of her citizens are ignorant of the benefits that would result from them. Many not being able, and some not willing to read and obtain information for themselves, they are led to and fro by every artful demagogue who may seek to create popularity and fortune for himself by flattering their prejudices. Propose to build a Rail Road, or otherwise to improve the internal condition of the state, and the voice of the demagogue is heard, crying "No, no! you will expend the people's money, and do nothing at last—it will be like the Cape Fear navigation." Thus they build themselves up by professing to be much concerned for the interest of the people; while, in fact, they are contributing to *destroy* their interests by wasting the energies of the state in slothfulness. The unsuccessful effort to make Haw River navigable to Fayetteville, has been wielded very successfully by some of these selfish politicians, to the prostration of more enlightened and better men. Their doctrine is as absurd as it would be to persuade an individual not to enter into the mercantile or any other pursuit, because some before him had failed! Ignorance, then,—the want of education among our people,—is the cause of our being so much in the back ground; and it behooves all who are desirous of seeing a permanent improvement of the "moral, physical and intellectual resources of the country," to advocate a measure by which the youth of the state would be enabled to obtain an elementary education.

Some object to this being done by the public—because, say they, "if educated by the public, they will expect to live on the public." It is but necessary to direct the eyes of such to the state of Connecticut, to convince them both of its utility and practicability. In that state they have a thorough system of *Free Schools:* and is there a more ingenious and enterprising people on the face of the earth than these same yankees are? Massachusetts, too, has her free schools in successful operation; and so have others of the New England states, and the consequences are apparent to all the world. There is the home of enterprise and skill; 'tis there that the genius of our countrymen has shone forth most brightly; and it is their ingenuity and handiwork which have secured to us an important item to our complete independence,—for they have relieved us from a dependence upon the workshops of Europe for any of the articles necessary to our comfort, or even the elegancies of life. And, sir, is it not because they have had the salutary influence of education to expand their minds and give vigour to their intellects? Are the sons of North Carolina less capable of improvement than they? Or has the God of Nature given us minds and faculties of an inferior cast—with a climate the most genial, and a soil capable of being made the most fertile on earth? Not so; "Much of the talent of North Carolina lies buried in obscurity;" and a good system of Free Schools would act as the Philosopher's Stone, and bring these hidden treasures to light; and many who now go down to the grave

"Unhonoured and unknown,"

would be shining lights, and ornaments to their country, renowned for their virtues and their wisdom.

Mr. Editor, I suggest these few remarks with the hope of inviting attention to the subject of Free Schools. A discussion of the question might bring to view the difficulties to be encountered in their establishment, and the people might become somewhat enlightened on the subject. PRO PATRIA.

The Hon. Thomas Clayton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, in place of the Hon. John M. Clayton, resigned. It is said, that the Hon. John M. Clayton will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Markets.

Petersburg, January 28.

Cotton—14 a 15 cents.
Tobacco—New Lugs, 4 50
Good to best, 7 00
Wheat—Red, 1 50 a 2 00;
White, 1 90 a 2 15.
Flour—Family, $12 00.
Superfine, 10 50.

Fayetteville, January 26.

Cotton—12½ a 15.
Wheat—1 50.
Flour—8 50 a 9 50.
Corn—80 a 85.
Flax Seed—1 50 a 1 60.

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	
3 Friday,	6 49	5 11				
4 Saturday,	6 48	5 12				
5 Sunday,	6 47	5 13				
6 Monday,	6 46	5 14			4	30 morn
7 Tuesday,	6 45	5 15			4	20 morn
8 Wednesday	6 44	5 16	New	6	9	6 morn
9 Thursday,	6 43	5 17	First	12	20	0 13 morn
			Full	20	9	
			Last	28		

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandise will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2. 55—

YEMEN.

THIS celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stoney Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in due time. JAMES MOORE.

February 1. 55—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above one month, and forward their accounts to this office.

War Department.

PENSION OFFICE, *Oct* 3, 1836.

The following Circular Letter, addressed to the Pension Agents by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, is published for the information of Pensioners, and those who may act as their attorneys, in drawing their stipends for them. JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office,
September 1836.

The agent for paying pensions at

SIR:—In order to guard more effectually against a repetition of frauds, as heretofore practised by the production of forged papers, the first three following additional rules will be observed by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

1. In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged. No payment to an attorney will be allowed unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

2. In all cases where the signature of the pensioner or his attorney is required, such pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing; otherwise, his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

3. No payments will in future be made to any pensioner, either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for his pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1833, chapter 1, section 2, and form B; nor until such evidence has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and a special direction authorizing the payment has been given.

4. In cases where a certificate has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the widow or children of an officer or soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May, 15, 1828, no proof of the relationship of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent, that proof having been necessarily filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the issuing of such certificate.

Respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) ALBION K. PARRIS,
Comptroller.

January 24. 55- 3w

To take effect from the 4th March, 1837.

All the papers in this state, will insert this advertisement for two successive weeks, and send their accounts to J. L. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington.

***BLANKS** for sale at this Office.*

[BY REQUEST.]
From the Southern Literary Messenger.

TO MY WIFE.

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

When on thy bosom I recline,
Enraptured still to call thee mine,
To call thee mine for life;
I glory in the sacred ties,
Which modern wits and fools despise,
Of Husband and of Wife.

One mutual flame inspires our bliss,
The tender look, the melting kiss,
Even years have not destryed;
Some sweet sensation, ever new,
Springs up and proves the maxim true,
That love can ne'er be cloy'd.

Have I a wish?—'tis all for thee;
Hast thou a wish?—'tis all for me;
So soft our moments move,
That angels look with ardent gaze,
Well pleas'd to see our happy days,
And bid us live—and love.

If cares arise—and cares will come—
Thy bosom is my softest home;
I'll lull me there to rest;
And is there aught disturbs my fair?
I'll bid her sigh out every care,
And lose it in my breast.

Have I a wish?—'tis all her own;
All hers and mine are roll'd in one—
Our hearts are so entwined,
That, like the ivy round the tree,
Bound up in closest amity,
'Tis death to be disjoined.

AN ESSAY ON BEAUTY.

'Tis not a set of features, or complexion,
The tincture of a skin, that I admire.
Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in his eye, and palls upon the sense.
Addison.

There is implanted by nature in every individual a sensibility to the objects of beauty, the very first discovery of which, in the language of Mr. Addison, strikes the mind with an inward joy, and spreads a cheerfulness and delight through all its faculties. To turn our eyes in indifference from such objects would be to treat with disrespect the great Author of our being; to regard the faculties with which he has endowed us as fallacious; and to be ungrateful for the wisdom, power and benignity manifested by the diffusion of beauty over the works of his hands. To be thus insensible to the beauty of the fair sex, which is more striking and attractive than that of any other object in nature, would betray little less than moral depravity. That we may be rightly influenced by beauty, we should understand in what it consists, and the valuable end for which it was intended by its Divine Author.

Milton justly represents Satan himself, when surveying the earth newly formed, as struck with the beauty of the first happy pair.

"Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native honour clad
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all.
And worthy seem'd; for in their looks divine,
The image of their glorious Maker, shone
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure;
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd
Whence true authority in man, though both
Not equal, as their sex not equal seem'd;
For contemplation he, and valour form'd,
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace."

Milton thus derives the beauty of the first pair in paradise from those outward expressions which indicated their moral and intellectual perfections.

Such seemed likewise to be the opinion of Akenside, who exclaims:

Mind, mind alone! bear witness earth and heaven,
The living fountain in itself contains
Of beauteous and sublime.

Thus, in every sensible object to which we ascribe the quality of beauty, some relation will be found to the moral and intellectual character—the strongest and most direct connexion appearing in those which excite our admiration. Could this important truth be universally received among the ladies, and at all times exert its due influence upon their minds, what a benign and happy influence would it shed over human society! It would not be hazarding too much to say, that it would do more for the extinction of evil and the suppression of crime, than all the laws that have ever been enacted for the reformation of our species. It becomes the fair sex, therefore, not to set too high a value upon a mere 'set of features,' or 'the tincture of a skin,' but to cultivate and adorn the nobler part of their nature, that moral and intellectual beauty may be seen in their countenances and demeanour. Genuine piety of life and understanding are pearls above all price: They alone impart true loveliness to the features. How disgusting is the creature who endeavours to hide the deformity of vice and ignorance by the splendours of ornament or the artifices of affectation—who careless of the improvement of her mind, and inattentive to the practice of virtue, seeks the admiration of ignorant men as the chief business and delight of her life! Whatever is intended to decorate the person beyond neatness and comeliness, may be condemned as costly and superfluous more than of true worth; and whatever we thus appropriate, must be considered a departure from the dictates of reason and duty—a criminal encroachment upon higher and more substantial claims to our pecuniary abilities.

As this essay has been written chiefly for my fair readers, I will conclude with a few remarks from an excellent paper of the Spectator on head dresses. I would desire the sex to consider how impossible it is for them to add any thing that can be ornamental to what is already the master piece of nature. The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest station, in a human figure. Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermillion, planted in it a double row of ivory, made it the seat of smiles and blushes, lightened it up and enlivened it with the brightness of the eyes, hung it on each side with curious organs of sense, given it airs and graces that cannot be described, and surrounded it with such a flowing shade of hair as sets all its beauties in the most agreeable light: In short, she seems to have designed the head as the cupola to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with such a pile of supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolisly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish geugaws, ribbands, and bone-lace.

HANNAH MOORE.

A project is on foot at New Orleans to ask the United States for an appropriation of 300,000 dollars to close up all the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi except one, in order to deepen the navigation.

A Tanner Wanted.

A TANNER and CURRIER, who can come recommended for sobriety and industry, can receive immediate employment and liberal wages, on application to the subscriber, four miles west of Ruffin's mills, Haw River. A man with a small family would be preferred.

WM. HOLT.

Orange county, Jan. 26. 54—4w

☞ The editors of the Greensborough Patriot and Milton Spectator will give the above two insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

William Strayhorn & others, vs. *Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate, administrators, &c. and others.* } Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, the said petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 54—6w

VALUABLE
Newspaper Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribes having determined to engage in a different pursuit, the SPECTATOR ESTABLISHMENT is offered for sale.

The office is well provided with the necessary materials, and notwithstanding that no efforts have been made, beyond the mere transmission of the paper to those who voluntarily ordered it, the patronage is such that there is no other branch of business known to the subscribers in which the same amount of capital produces greater profits.

As the sale is merely a matter of convenience to the subscribers, no one need apply as a purchaser who will not sustain the political principles which the Spectator has advocated.

PASTEUR & MOORE.

Newbern, 4th Nov 1836. 53—

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, in a pleasant part of the town. Any person may know the terms, &c. by applying at this office.

January 19. 53—

Negroes for Sale.

AT the last residence of CONRAD STALEY, deceased, Randolph county, we shall sell at public sale, on Saturday the fourth of March next, NINE LIKELY NEGROES; Four of which are Fellows, two Women and three Children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABRAM HOADLEY, } *Ex'rs.*
ALFRED STALEY, }

January 6. 53—t1M

LEMAY'S
North Carolina Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1837,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

November 3. 43—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24. 46—

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22. 37—

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire out immediately for the present year, a Negro Woman, who is a first rate washer, &c., a Boy 14 or 15 years of age, and a Girl 16 years old.

J. W. NORWOOD,
Guardian of R. Ashe.

January 6. 50—

LOOK AT THIS!!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash will be given for 3000 bushels of Wheat.**

September 6. 35—

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,
Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43—

Willsborough
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Session will open on Thursday the 26th instant, under the same approved and experienced teachers to whom the school is already indebted for a long and faithful course of instruction. The studies of the several classes will continue as heretofore. In consequence of the advanced prices of the times, the teachers are reluctantly constrained to increase a little the tuition-fee of each class. The prices for the ensuing session will be as follows:

For 4th Class - - - -	$12 00
2d and 3d Class - -	15 00
1st Class - - - -	17 00
Instruction in Music - -	25 00
in Drawing & Painting	12 00
in Needle-work	3 00

W. M. GREEN,
Superintendent.

January 4. 51—4w

Public Sale.

ON the 9th of February next, I shall sell, at public outcry, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house in Hillsborough, a very likely NEGRO GIRL, about eighteen years old. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser.

WM. N. PRATT, *Guardian*
of the children of Mrs. Willie Cain, late Mrs. Elizabeth James, widow of Thomas James, deceased.

January 12. 52—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in August last, a Negro man named SAM, about fifty years of age, common size, dark complexion, has a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn when young. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension, if returned to the subscriber, or confined so that I can get him.

MICHAEL SHOFFNER.

December 13. 49—6wp

State Bank of N. Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, *President.*

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 51—3m

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order*.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. —tf

FARMER'S SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been for some time convinced, that English Schools of the first order were greatly needed in our country, at which the sons of our farmers might acquire that kind of practical knowledge which will qualify them to become good, useful and intelligent citizens. It cannot be denied, that not a few even of our most distinguished men have arisen from these sound headed and honest hearted fathers, who are emphatically termed the bone and sinew of our republic; but who, for the want of suitable schools, have not had it in their power to give their sons that kind of an education which would have prepared them for greater service to their country.

The subscriber, who is the Principal of this Institution, will use his best endeavors to render it the *first* of its kind. A detail of his plan cannot here be given; but he will simply say, his object will be to make *good English scholars*. Moral and religious instruction will by no means be considered a secondary object. The Principal of this school flatters himself that he will be patronised by such gentlemen as do not wish to give their sons a classical education; but who would be pleased to have them taught to read and write correctly, and also the English Grammar and Geography, with some knowledge of Astronomy, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Chemistry, which is intimately connected with Agriculture.

Price of Board and Tuition, including candles, fuel, washing, and every thing of the kind, will be $45 the session.

This School will be opened on the second Monday in January, at Rock House, nine miles west of Chapel Hill and twelve miles south west of Hillsborough. A more healthy situation there cannot be in the state.

ELIJAH GRAVES.

Orange County, Dec. 31. 51—3m

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Standard and the Milton Spectator will insert the above six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of January 1837, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
James Armstrong
B
John Brown or William Cabe
Lewis J. Beard 2
Mrs. Amelia Bullock
Samuel Bumpass
John G. Blount
Baptist Church, care of Ezekiel Brewer and others
C
James R. Cole
Burton Clark
Calvin Clark
William Cousins
Reuben Cardin
Eli Carrel
C. E. Cletherall
William Cabe or John Brown
D
Zachariah Dickie
Rev. D. G Doak
E
Sec'y of Eagle Lodge 2
F
James Faucett
John R. Faucett
G
Rev. Alson Gray
S. W. Gunn 2
William Gattis
H
Miss Isaa. Hays
Mrs. Mary Hicks
Durrum Hall
James Hicks
John E. Hinchman
William Holmes
Rev. Joseph Holmes
Ephraim Harris
Rev. Samuel Harris
William W. Holden
J
Rolin Jones
Joshua Johnston
John T. Johnston
Mrs. Mary Johnston
Miss Jane Jeffers
Miss Mary E. W. Jameison
James Jackson
The Justices of Orange County Court
L
Jonathan Laws
Sarah or Isaac Laws
J. Lewis
Miss Elvia Lillington
William L. Long
Barney Lashley
Rev. William Linebury
M
John R. Minnis, esq.
John Mitchel
William Manor
James Morrow
N
William Nelson 2
Neill M'Nabb
William Nichols
P
Archibald Parker
L. K. Pratt
R
George Rhodes
Jesse Rigsby
Wilson Rnew
William Russell
S
Clem Sears
M. & E. Sears
Rev. J. F. Speight
David Springer
T
James Taylor
James C. Turrentine
John S. Turrentine
William Trice, jr.
William Thomson
Jack Thomson, son of Robert
W
John Warren 2
William H Woods
Henderson Woods
James Wilkins
William A. Whitfield
Arenet Webb
Mrs Elizabeth Wilkerson
Andrew Watson
John D. Wilson
Y
Josiah Younger

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

January 2. 51—2w

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
First Class, for 1837.

To be drawn at FAYETTEVILLE, on *Saturday, the 11th of February.*

COMBINATION SYSTEM,
75 number Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, } **$13,000!**

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $13,000—one of $6,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,400—one of $1,500—one of $1,100—twenty of $1000—besides many of $500, $360, &c. amounting in all to

253,390 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

January 5. 51—

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THOMAS FLINT has commenced an English school in the Male Academy in Hillsborough. Price for tuition for the lowest class will be three dollars per quarter, which will comprise Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmatic. For the highest class four dollars per quarter, which will comprise English Grammar, Geography, and Merchants' Accounts by the Double Entry or Italian form. To be paid in advance, with the addition of 25 cents for fire wood during the cool season.

January, 16. 53—

SEE HERE!!
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND F. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in *exchange* for every description of *Country-made Cloth.*

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

LINE OF PACKETS
To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 35—

STRAY

TAKEN up by James Ray, senr. living on the waters of the north fork of Little River, eleven miles north east from Hillsborough and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 21st of December last, a red and white COW, marked with a crop off the right ear, and under bit and hole in left ear, and torn or cut out to the end of the ear.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 12. 52—3wp

STRAY.

TAKEN up by Hugh Curry, living six miles south from Hillsborough, on the old road leading to Chapel Hill, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 7th of January, a black and white COW, marked with a large slit in the left ear, a crop and under bit in the right ear, and the end of her horns cut off.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 16. 52—3wp

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JOHN J. FREELAND & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement with John J. Freeland, who has become the purchaser of the whole concern.

J. J. FREELAND,
JAMES WEBB.

☞ The subscriber will hereafter give his constant personal attention to the business of the Mill, and hopes to deserve a share of public patronage.

JOHN J. FREELAND.

January 5. 51—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1836.

Augustine Vanhook, administrator with the will annexed of John Rogers, deceased. Cyrus Rogers, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife. Samuel Johnston, Paul Terrell and Sally his wife, and John Rogers,

against

John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers.

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vanhook and his wife Rachel, and Ottaway Rogers, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1836. Test,

CH. MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 75 51—6w

***BLANKS** for sale at this Office.*

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.